with me, and added-"Sir, he throttled the rescale he throttled them?" and se if to call my attention to it, he said, "Rhett particularly." I have recurred to the debate since, and fied the following reference to Mr. Rheit, which was exterted from Mr. Ciay by Mr. Barnwell. Mr. Clay, after he had named Rhett, added—"If he pronounced the centiment attributed to "him, of raising the standard of disunion and of resistance to the common Government, whatever he has "been, if he follows up that declaration by overt acts, "he wil be a traiter, and I hope will meet the fate of a traiter. Great applause in the gailery, with dif-

Sculty suppressed by the Chair. I never thought of giving an account of this interview to the Press. Others thought that such an instance of the utter forgetfulness of himself on the part of Cel. Benton in his dying condition, of the total surgender of his thoughts to a work which he wished to make useful to his country, of the arder with which he entered (while the hand of death was on him) into conflicts for the public welfare, requiring all the vigor of his life, deserved commemoration. Nelson, who was cheered as his life ebbed away at every successive ar nour cement of a flag being struck to him by the enemy at Trafalgar; Wolfe, who died happy in the arms of victory on the Hights of Abraham, did not die more exakingly than Benton, when convinced that the plots and hopes of the nullifiers were confounded.

I am rensible that after a man is dead every statement in regard to his political opinions made by any individual engaged in the public controversy should be acrupalously sifted and receive no absolute credence unless corroborated by proof incapable of perversion. New, although my statement of Col. Benton's re-marks was made four days before his death, and was published in THE TRIBUNE before the event, I will bring this test to settle the controversy into which I am dragged by those who would serve the Administration, and who therefore have attempted a contradiction of the hostility to it, which the conversation with Col Benton I have recounted would evidence was felt by him. Mr. Jones and Mr. Hall unite in the effort to make the impression that he was a friend of the President, the latter declaring that "he expressed himself in unmistakable terms of friendship toward the "President, commending his honesty and uprightness" of purpose. The former speaks of "a further ex"ample of which was shown in the satisfaction which "be expressed at interviews subsequent to this time " [my visit] with the President and Secretary of State, and both these testifiers agree in the stereotyped phra scolegy used in recommending the executive messure, that with respect to the particular question [the Le " compton fraud] then vexing Congress and the coun-"try, his own desire was that it should be speedily set-"thed in a way to promote what with him was the "dominant ides-peace and union among the States." Everybody knows ! at the only way then or now lef epen by the President, through which the vexing question could be "speedily settled," was and is the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution.

I will now proceed to show, from recorded evidence in Col. Benton's own handwriting, that he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan and his administration, that he epposed to the speedy settlement of the Territorial question in relation to Slavery in the mode proposed by Mr. Buchanan, but, on the contrary, he was reselved on the agitation of the subject, until the opinion of the Supreme Court, opening all the Territories to the introduction of slaves, was rendered abortive by the action of Congress in the maintenance of the poliical rights of the people. That he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan not merely on the score of his pending measures, but because he has recently given in his ad hesion to principles adverse to Gen. Jackson's cardinal dectrine in reference to the independence of the legislative and executive departments of political decisions of the Supreme Court, and because he believed him anti-Democratic at heart.

In proof of the first position, I give the following extract of a biographical notice of him prepared by an intimate personal friend, which was subjected to Col Benton's revision, bears the mark of it from his own per, and which, in giving the private motives and reasone of his conduct (which could only be derived from bimself), may be considered an autobiography. Now

here he declares:
"In the Presidential election of November, 1856, "In the Presidential election of November, 1856, Col. Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Col. Fremont. The reason assigned by him was a confidence that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, and the apprehension that the success of Col. Fremont would sugender sectional parties futal to the permanence of the Union. He soon after saw occasion to change both opinions, and although in retirement, he realously opposed the Administration of Buchanan and inclined to unite with the opposition that presented itself in the Republican party."

Here it appears that he abandoned Buchanan, and

Here it appears that he shandoned Buchanan, and because he had reason to reverse his opinion both as to nd Col. Fremont in regard to their influence touching both general principles and sectional parties The seasons which operated on his mind favorably to Cel. Fremont are manifested in a paper is his ow handwriting, which he gave to Col. Framout at their that meeting, and will do him honor should be ever think fit to make it public. The grounds upon which be had resolved to base his opposition to the policy of the Administration will be found in the following paper, which he sent to my son to submit to the Repub-lean party in Congress, after consulting the friends named in the note with which I introduced it:

Note addressed to F. P. Blair, jr. "MESSERS. I think the time has come to get ready to act on the subject I mentioned to you, and I send a draft of seven resolutions, the last taken from Jackson's Bank veto message in ISSY, also a premible and a previso. I would wish you to consult immediately with firlends, especially Hamlin and King, of the Yours Senate. Yours,
Resolutions, Preamble and Proviso referred to and in

" 1. Resolved, That the judicial power of the United

"1. Resolved, That the judicial power of the United States does not extend to political questions, and that all pretended decisions of such questions by the Federal judiciary are illegal and void.

"2. Resolved, That the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott against Sanford, so far as the same applies to the act of Congress commonly called the Missouri Compromise act, is the decision of a political question not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and is illegal and void.

"3. Perceived That there was nothing in the case be-

"3. Resolved, That there was nothing in the case before the Court to authorize it to take cognizance of the validity of the Missouri Compromise act, and the cognizance so taken of that act was extra-judicial and gratificus."

4. Resolved, Theorem 19

nizance so taken of that act was extra-judicial and gratuitous.

"4. Resolved, That the assumption of the Court to make the said decision, when the case on the record out of which it grew was dismissed for want effurisdiction, was a clear and manifest proceeding without any judicial authority, and was illegal and void.

"5. Resolved, That the decision of the same Court in the same case, declaring the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories carrying African Slavery with it, and protecting it there against the power of Congress or the people to reject it, was a decision without any authority to make it, and without any case before the Court requiring a decision, and without any foundation to rest upon after the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, out of which it grew; and that said decision was obtter dicta and without legal effect or force.

"6. Resolved, That the said decisions are in derogation of the powers of Congress and restrictive of its

"6. Resolved, That the said decisions are in deroga-tion of the powers of Congress and restrictive of its time-honored right and practice to legislate for Terri-tories; and being so derogatory and restrictive, it be-comes the duty of Congress to vindicate its rights by asserting its full authority to legislate upon Slavery in Territories, and declaring its total disregard of the said illegal, extra-judicial and void decisions of the Supreme Court; which, accordingly, is hereby done. "7. Resolved, That Congress and the President (as part of the legislative authority) are judges of their

own powers, in passing or approving bills, to be governed by their own reading of the Constitution and by their own cathe and consciences, and that the Sapreme Court has no more power to control them than they have to control the Court, being both coordinate branches of the same Government, and independent of each other within their constitutional sphere. This preamble was intended by Col. Benton to be connected with the act for the government, and all the constitutional sphere.

connected with the act for the organization of Arizons -the proviso to follow:

"M'herras, The tract of country comprised within the limits of the proposed Territory of Arizona was acquired from the Kepublic of Mexico, and was at the time of the acquisition, and by virtue of the laws and Constitution of said Kepublic, free from African Slavery, and still remains so free, no such Slavery naving been since established there by any empeter anthor-my, and interest, the Supreme Court of the United

States, at a late term thereof, in a case in which a certain Dred Scott and his family, of African descent, were suing for freedom, decided that the Constitution of the United States, of itself, and by its own proper vigor, extended to all the Territories of the United States as soon as acquired, carrying the institution of African Slavery along with it, and protecting it therein, without any power in Congress, or of the people of the Territory, to repel or reject it; and whereas, the said decision of the Supreme Court was made in a case which presented nothing to warrant any such judicial action thereon, and which case had been dismissed by the Court for want of jurisdiction, and therefore the decision was extra judicial, and of no legal force or virtue; and whereas, the said decision was made on a political question, annuling a political ensetment, of which the Court could take no cognizance, and was unduly got hold of and wrongfully decided, and contrary to the uniform action of all authorities [egislative, executive and judicial, State and Federn!) from the beginning of the Government, and was equivalent to interting a rew and strange clause in the Constitution, at war with its tenor, terms and practice, and in therefore null and void; and being so null and void, the Congress of the United States doth hereby declare the same, and make it known in this greamble, that the said Territorial Government of Anzama is established subject to the declaration hereby made: Provided, that nothing contained in this act, or in the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, shall be held or taken to authorize African Siavery in decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, shall be held or taken to authorize African Sisvery in the said Territory, but that Sisvery remains sholl shed and prohibited therein, as at the time of its nequisition from the Republic of Mexico."

The debate on these propositions became blended with the discussion on the Lecompton Constitution, and superseded them.

From the above, it will be seen that, as Mr. Buchan an in his inaugural address aliuded to and foreshad-owed the opinion of the Supreme Court as that on which he would rest his policy on the great question of the day, so Col. Benton proposed to base the Republican opposition to the Administration on the overthrow of this judicial and executive usurpation. The resolutions point out the action necessary to feach that end-the 7th particularly relying upon the doctrine asserted by Gen. Jackson, and copying his words. The proviso embodies an interdist repelling the assumed authority of the Court to introduce Slavery into the Territories by construction and without positive warrant of law. This at once made a severance wide and deep between Col. Benton and an Administration which had declared by its chief that S avery existed in the Territories in virtue of the fist of the Supreme Court as absolutely as in Georgia.

That Col. Benton considered that the position as sumed by Mr. Buchanan on his advent to power was but a recurrence to the original Federal partisanship he avowed until he came into the support of General Jackson, may be inferred from the fact that he gave me to deliver to my son, to be used in his canvass in Missouri, the following extracts from a speech of Mr. Buchanan, with this indorsement in his Col. Benton's

handwriting:
"Mr. Buchanan's anti-Democratic speech—Lancaster—after the
war of 1812."

The extracts upon which this indersement was made, elipped by Col. Benton from The Congressional Globe, where they were embodied in the speech of a Mr. Culver of New-York, and indorsed by Col. Ben-

ton as above, are as follows:

"Time will not allow me to enumerate all the wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administration.

They reasily plunged as into a war with a nation more able to do us vijury than any other nation in the world.

Li [the war of 1812] took its view from a nation with a many other nation many other nation.

in the world.

It [the war of 1812] took its rise from an overwhelming partiality which the Dimocratic party have ultimately shown for France.

"Immediately before the war, this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with every political feeling of a majority of the people, farticularly in the West. Its voice was heard so loud at the seat of Government, that the President was obliged ield to its dictates, or to retire from office. Madison) WHO PREFERRED HIS PRIVATE INTEREST TO THE FUBLIC GOOD. We were, therefore, hurried into a war utterly uniprepared."

"The very Capitol of the United States—the lofty

temple of liberty which was reared and consecrated by Washington—has been abandoned to its fate by his degenerate successor (Madison), who ought to have shed his last drop of blood in its defense."

"Thanks to Heaven that we have obtained peace,

"Thanks to Heaven that we have obtained peace, bed and disgraceful as it is; otherwise, the beautiful structure of the Federal Government, supported by THE SAME FERBLE HANDS, might have sunk, like the Capitol, into ruins."

This has been called a glorious war. Glorious it has been, in the highest sense, to the American characteristics.

disgraceful in the extreme to the Administra

"But do the Administration, who involved us in the late unnecessary war, derive any credit from their ex-ertions! Certainly not. They were the spontaneous efforts of the country, undirected by the Government."

These proofs, with Col. Benton's sign manual im pressed on them, will convince the public that his relations with the President and with his Administration were not quite so cordial as Messre. Jones and Hall would have inferred. With regard to the report mad in The TRIBUNE, on the authority of my statement of what passed between Col. Benton and myself respecting Mr. Clay and the Nullifiers, I am perfe tly w. to leave it to be judged by the public with the added circumstances now given in this paper. There are many members of Congress whom I could bring to youch that Col. Benton expressed to them sentiments similar to those given as expressed to me, which Mr. Jones resents as implying an "invidious sectional dis tinction." and contradicts. I believe that Col. Benton has not an intimate acquaintance left in the world who does not know that he denounced constantly for the last quarter of a century the Nullifying party in the South, so long marked by an "invidious sectional dis tirction." But I will call nobody to vouch my state ment, because I think my word sufficient to stand against Mr. Jones's defiant contradiction. It would not have required notice at all but for the comment of the Government press, which in effect made it a card played by the Administration. This must be my andogy for the minute review given of the final attitude taken by Col. Benton toward the Executive whom he contributed to elevate to power, and who now seeks to make the political influence of the deceased statesman an inheritance. Silver Spring, May 20, 1888.

MURDER TRIAL.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune. DANSVILLE, Pa., May 21, 1858. The trial of Mary Twiggs, the accomplice and paramour of William J. Clark, who was sentenced at the February term of Court of this county, has just been concluded. The Jury, after having been out twenty hours, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the sentence was pronounced this morning by Judge Jordan. The murder was committed in May, 1807, by poisoning with arsenic. The victim, Catharine Ann Clark, was the wife of the prisoner Clark. Twiggs, the husband Mre. Twiggs, was also poisoned in April, 1857, and had she (Mrs. Twigge) escaped conviction for the murder of Mrs. Clark, she would have been tried for the murder of her husband. The prisoners and victims were all natives of Ireland, about 35 years of age. This is the first murder that has been committed in this place, and has created considerable exajtement. The Governor has not yet appointed a day the execution of either of the prisoners. R. D. C.

ANOTHER STORM IN ILLINOIS,-The Detroit Ad-

"We learn that in the neighborhood of Lexington, on the St. Louis road, they had another heavy rain and hail storm yesterday. The ground was covered with hail and water. The size of the hail stones ranged from that of a marble to that of a large egg. The damage done throughout that region must be immense.

mense.

We learn from a passenger on the capeized railroad We learn from a passenger on the capelized railroad train, that great damage was done by the torrado at the junction of the Peoria and Oquawka Reads, with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads. Both station houses were unroafed, five or six empty freight cars were blown from the track, dwelling-houses were unroafed, moved bodily tweaty or thirty feet, or entirely demolished, and yet, amid all this wide social disaster, he could learn of no one seriously injured.

As the train was nearing Lenington station, about 0 p. m., a very dense mass of clouds lay along the west, a barrier of inky blackness, save where its lew-hung folds seemingly swept near the prairie, where it facili-

folds seemingly swept near the prairie, where its less had folds seemingly swept near the prairie, where it had ally had a greenish tist. The look was threatening and the cloud, as it rapidly swept on, was watched in the passengers, one handred or more is number with the passengers, one handred or more is number with the passengers.

Bayard Taylor in Southern Europe

No. LIV. OUR IMPRISONMENT AT RHITHYMNOS.

errespondence of The N. Y. Tribune MELIDONI, Island of Crete, Feb. 25, 1868. In my last, I left you at the gate of Rhithymnes. We looked upon this town as a port of refuge after our stormy journey, and it was therefore a matter of some importance to decide where we should go. The Pasha had given me letters to the Turkish Governor and the Greek Bishop. As a Protestant, I was equally an infidel in the eyes of both, but the Turk is more hospitable than the Greek, everywhere, and the Bishop, besides, was famishing in the leanness of his Lent; so I directed Hadji Bey to conduct us to the Governor. We passed through a street of baraars, wholly Moslem in appearance, and soon reached the residence of the Kulmakan. Kablim Bey, near the port. He was absent at the Council, but a servant-at a hint from our Hadjiconducted us to a large, unfernished room, one half of which was a dals, covered with straw matting, and had our baggage brought up.

Soon afterward, the Governor arrived. He is stout man of about fifty, with an open, pleasant countenance. He is a native of Monastir, in Mace donis, but has served in Syria and Egypt, and even pent some months in Paris. He shook hands cordially, ushered us into his divan, a low, barely-furnished room, and then read the Pasha's letter. begged him to assist us in obtaining lodgings in the own, but he declared at once that he would be greatly mortified if we thought of leaving his house. He considered us his guests, and would feel highly honored if we would accept such poor quarters as be could give us, so long as we might choose to stay. After making all allowance for Oriental exaggeration, there was still enough left to justify us in accepting the Governor's hospitable offer. Franquis managed to hint delicately to him that we were almost famished, and an early dinner would be very acceptable. Coffee and pipes were at once ordered, and repeated again, with many apologies for the delay, for a long time elapsed before dinner was announced. The table was set in our room, in quite the European style, with two large bottles of red Cretan wine. The meal was plentiful and good, although the dishes were mostly Turkish. We had soup, pillau, wild fennel stewed in oil, a salad of spinach, kid with a ssuce of eggs and lemon luice, and warurt, which I had not seen since my pilgrimage through Asia Minor.

We retired to chibeuks and coffee in the divan, and then ensued a long conversation between the Governor and François, in alternate Turkish and Greek. I understood enough of the latter language to see that F.'s remarks were dexterously turned to our advantage. He spoke of us as Beyzadehs, or hereditary Beys. After giving an account of our visit to Khania and the very hospitable reception of the Pasha, he related our former travels in the East, and added something about my journeys in various parts of the world. The Governor was much pleased to learn that I was more interested in the country, its productions and people, than it in its antiquities, concerning which he seemed to entertain no very high opinion. "But is that the Beyzadeh's only object in traveling?" he asked. Does he not get tired of going about the world so much ?" "Tell his Excellency," said I, "that there is nothing better than to know, from personal experience, the different nations of the earth; to learn their languages, to observe their character, babits and laws, and thus to find out what is good in each." "Mashallah, but that is true enough," was the answer.

"And then," added Françoise, "whatever the Beyzadeh sees, or hears, or experiences, during the day, he writes down at night. Every day he writes, and takes all the papers home with him. You should just see him write! It would take three men to keep pace with him-his pen goes so fast. He has made more than sixty thousand books, all about his travels." "Stop!" said I, "explain to the Governor that I have written six books only, but that perhaps ten or fifteen thousand copies of each have been printed and sold." "Pola pragmata!" great things!) ejaculated the Governor. "But," inquired the Secretary, "what does he make the books for ? why are so many of them sold ?" " Don't for see," said François, "that there are many millions of persons in America who emnot go over the world as the Beyzadeh does, but they want to know about other countries. Now, when they buy one of these books, they find in it all the papers which the Beyzadeh writes every night, and they know just as much as he does." The Governor exhibited much more than the ordinary Turkish inteligence, and was exceedingly curious to hear all the news of the world. Fortunately, he had consideration enough to retire early to his harem, and leave as to our beds.

On the morrow, it still rained, in the same dreary, epeless manner. The first thing we did was to discharge our lazy, ignorant, insolent Anagnosti, and his mules. He was rogue enough to demand more than the price agreed upon in Khania, which was double what I had paid in Syria for horses. We counted out the proper sum, which he left lying upon the table, went out and got drunk, and then came back and took it. During a pause in the rain, the Governor sent a sergeant with us to show as the fortress, one of those massive, irregular Venetian affairs, for the construction of which lands were ruined and people robbed and starved. Over the gate, and in panels on every bastion, was the proud lion of St. Mark, his head in every instance mocked off by the Turks. Splendid bronse guns lay dismounted on the ramparts, and even the neglected walls were cracking and falling in places The amount of labor and treasure expended by Venice on fortifications is almost incredible. No wonder that the oppressed Cretans joyfully hailed the Turks as deliverers from her iron rule. We shed poetic tears over her fall - we prate of Turkish barbarism, Turkish oppression, Turkish Vandalism when it is really Venice that has despoiled and impoverished the Levant. Thank God that she has fallen : say I. Behead the winged lion-let the harlot, not the bride of the sea, sit in her ruine! palaces, and lament, like Tyre, for the galleys that come no more, bringing tribute to her last

The Governor issued from his havem at an early hour and came to join us at coffee. He had a China service, and gave us Turkish zerfs of delicate silver filagree work, as egg-cupe. We had also hot milk with our coffee, and crisp rolls, covered with grains of sessme. I was a little surprised to find that his habits were so much Europeanized, but the truth leaked out that he was only imitating French custems temperatily, on our account, the caps, plates, spoons. &c., being borrowed for the occasion, some of one person and some of another. Two leavenants of gend'armee, in their uniform, acted as waiters, getting free heard in the Governor's house, in sounderation of their services. Their wages were 150 and 300 pissters (\$6 and \$12) a month. At nicery we had a breshfast eet rieting of as many sourses as the disper, and composed of the same dishes. I sent my letter of introduction to the Bishop, or Despet, as he is termed. He was ill with rheumatism or gout, but sent word that he would receive us in the afternoon. The Governor politely accompanied us to his residence. He is a stout, plethorie fellow of sixty, with large gray eyes, a venerable gray beard, and a countenance which expresses intelligence, shrewdness and coldness. We were entertained with preserved quinces and water, followed by pipes and coffee. The conversation related principally to his ailment, and is not worth repeating. François was rather scandalized because I ignorantly used the ordinary Greek form of address, "e eugeneia sas" (your nobility) instead of "your boliness," in speaking to him. The attendants were young priests in apos tolic hair and blue velvet jackets. The Despot was evidently suffering, and we made but a short stay, congratulating ourselves, as we left, that we had made choice of the Governor for our host.

Toward evening, we received a visit from Mr Woodward, the English engineer who has charge of the new road. He has been a year and a half in Crete, and seemed very glad to get a chance of speaking his own language again. His account of the people went very far to confirm my own impressions. They are violently opposed to improvement of any kind, and the road, especially, excited their bitterest hostifity. They steal his flag-poles, try to break his instruments, and even went so far as to attack his person. He is obliged to carry on the work under the protection of a company of Albanian soldiers. The Cretans, he says, are conceited and disputatious in their character, to an astonishing degree. His greatest difficulty with the laborers on the road is their unwillingness to be taught anything, as it wounds their vanity to confees that they do not know it already. They even advise him how to use his instruments. If a stone is to be lifted, every man gives his advice as to the method, and the day would be spent in discussing the different proposals, if he did not cut them short by threatening to fine every man who says another word. Their pockets are the most sensitive portion of their bodies, and even vanity gives way to preserve it. The law obliges the population of each district, in turn, to work nine days annually upon the road, or commute at the rate of six pissters a day. This is by no mesns an oppressive measure, yet men worth their hundreds of thousands are found in the ranks of the laborers, in order to save the slight tax. Some of the villages are just beginning to see the advantage of the road, and, when a few miles shall have been completed, the engineer thinks the present opposition will cease. Nothing but an enlightened despotism can accomplish any

good with such a population. In the evening, the British Consular Agent, an Ionian Greek, paid us a visit, and there was a long fumarium in the Governor's divan. The Agent, waxing confidential, began explaining to the Governor, how it was possible to cheat in selling oil "When you buy your oil," said he, "get the largset cask you can find-the very largest that is made and fill it. You must have it standing on end, with the cock quite at the bottom. When you sell an oka of it, the pressure forces it out in a very strong stream; it becomes inflated with air, and the meas ure is filled with a less quantity of oil. You can make a gain of three per cent. in this way." He then went on to describe other methods, by which all together, the gain might be increased to fifteen or twenty per cent. François, becoming impatient cried out: "Now I see that the ancient Greeks were perfectly right, in having the same god for merchants and thieves!" The Governor laughed beartily, but the Agent, considerably nettled, exclaimed: "Do you mean to speak of me as a thief "No," answered François, with the greatest cool ness; "I speak of you as a merchant." At this the Governor laughed still more loudly, and the discomfitted Agent was obliged, by Oriental polite-

ness, to laugh too. The same person attacked François violently for his disbelief in the annual Easter miracle at Jerusalem, proclaiming that the fire actually came down from Heaven, and none but an infidel could doubt it. The belief in this blasphemous imposture, I may here remark, is almost universal among the Greeks. F., who has a hearty detestation of all Christian paganism, broke out with, "A miracle, indeed! I can perform as great a miracle with a lucifier match. Ask the Patriarch of Jerusalem if he knows what phosphorus is! If he can turn Mount Ida into a lump of cheese, so that we can all out from it as long as we like, I should call it a miracle worth something-but you go to Jerusalem and pay five hundred dollars to save your soul, by lighting a candle at his lying bit of wax!" The Governor, who had been at Jerusalem, enjoyed the dispute, until he found the parties were getting too much excited, when he adroitly changed the sub-

On Monday morning, the weather changed, but for the werse. A violent storm of wind and rain et in, which continued the whole day and night, and the greater part of the next day, making us compulsory guests of the Governor. I was at first rather embarrassed at this long trespass upon his hospi tality, but, finding he was quite wealthy, and judging that our visit was rather a pleasant interruption to the monotony of his life, than otherwise, resigned myself to our fate. His kindness and courtesy, in fact, never flagged, and we should have been much more comfortable had he been less anxious to show us attention. After coffee, we must sit in his divan until the hour for Council arrived. On his return therefrom, he sent to let us know, and ask if we would not take a pipe with him. The afternoon was passed in the same manner, and the evening devoted entirely to pipes and conversation. Our room was so cold and leaky, that our only alternative was the divan and its restraints. Seeing, on Tuesday, that there was no hope of change in the weather, I proposed to engage mules for Megalotastron, er Candia, but the Governor refused to send for them. "What would the Pasha say," said he, "if I should let you depart now! No, you are here, and here you shall stay, until the weather is better." Yesterday morning, finally, when the storm had somewhat abated, although a heavy sea thundered on the beach, I prevailed upon him to order mules for us.

With the aid of François, I managed to give the Governor a telerably clear idea of our country and its form of government, and to obtain from him, in return, some information concerning the administration of Crete. The only tax, it appears, is that paid, in kind, by the agricultural population-one tenth of the preduce. Not only is there no direct tax on real estate, but trade of all kinds is entirely exempt, and pays nothing. In Greece the burdens are much heavier, for the agricultural tax is the same, and in addition, all sorts of trades and occupations are made to pay heavily for their license. The revenue of Crete is about half a million of dol. iars annually, which is just about sufficient to pay the expenses of its Covernment. Were a just and

equal system of taxation introduced, the revenue might be doubled without oppressing the people. The direct tendency of the present system is to discourage the most important branch of industry. Crete is one of the richest islands in the Mediterrarean, and there is no reason why it should not support now, as it once did, a population of a mil-

We often hear it stated that the reforms which the Sultan has sanctioned, are only so many paper proclamations, which are perer actually put force. This has been very much the case in European Turkey and Asia-Minor, heretofore, but a new order of things is commencing. The Hattihamayoon, or bill of Religious Liberty, promulgated just two years ago, is now in full force in Crete. Singularly enough, the greatest opposition to it arises from the Christian, not the Turkish, population. A conspiracy is now on foot to procure the removal of Vely Pashs, because, while he has allowed two hundred and forty families of Cretan Turks to embrace Christianity, he has protected some five or six Christians who voluntarily became Moslems, from the fanaticism of the Greek mob. "In Europe," said he to me, "we are called fanatical and intolerant, but I sincerely think we are less so than the Oriental Christians. I consider the Hattihamayoon a just and necessary measure, and am determined to keep it in force, and it is discouraging to find that the very people who are the most benefited, by it conspire to thwart me." He has given, under the Sultan's direction, 100,000 piasters toward the building of the new Greek Cathedral in Khapia. What Christian government ever helped build a morque! What Catholic country ever gave funds to a Protestant Church? Let us, hereditary Pharisees that we are, learn a lesson of Christian tolerance from the infidel!

-This morning we breke away from Rhithymnos, against the good Governor's will. But five days had exhausted our patience, and some gleams of sunshine, touching with gold the solitary snowy cone of the Cretan Ida, set us in motion. The clouds gathered sgain as we rode, and after five hours, here we are in another Governor's house, and the rain raining more dismally thanever.

MR. BYLES AT HOME.

VINDICATETH HIS LITERARY PROPERTY AGAINST THE INDEPENDENT-HOPETH GOOD IDENTIFICATE THE PERSONAL IDENTITY OF LOGICAL-REJOICETH WITH JUDGE LORING AND WEEPETH WITH MR. HALLETT-AND GLANCETH AT THE SPIRITUAL CONDITION OF NEW-YORK, ETC.

BOSTON, May 22, 1858.

rem An Occasional Correspondent.

In my letter of last week, touching the " Reected Tract," a further statement which I intended to add to what I there said was accidentally omitted. As it is important, in view of the meeting of the Boston Branch of the Tract Society, which takes place next week, that all the facts relating to this important matter should be correctly set forth, perhape it may be as well to say here what I meant to have said in that epistle. The Independent, in an article suggested, as I apprehend, by the Rev. Elbert S. Porter's prelections concerning me in The Christian Intelligencer, which was the first intimation I had that such a compliment had been paid me, falls into the prevailing delusion which attributes the authorship of my letters to my much valued friend Mr. Edmund Quincy of Dedham, in this State. I am sure that that gentleman, for whom, as all who know me can testify, I entertain sentiments of the most cordial esteem and affection, and whose friendship and good opinon constitute the chief happiness of my life-I say I am sure that he would be as unwilling to have the credit of my humble contributions wrongfully bestowed upon him as I am to accept the putative paternity of Mr. Whipple's tract. Be this as it may, however, my intimacy with him is such as to justify me in contradicting authoritatively the report, if any such prevail, that he was the writer of that excellent little work. I can confidently affirm that he is no more the author of it than I am myself. expressed by The Independent as to his talent for that description of literature. I certainly cannot say, as The Independent is flattering enough to in-timate, that he could have written this particular tract. But, if the Tract Society have occasion for any little jobs of this sort, I can confidently recommend him as one competent to turn them off with neatness, fidelity and dispatch, and on the most res sonable terms.

We are busy making our arrangements for the battle which is to be fought over again here next week, the seat of war having been transferred to our region of country. We hope to give as good an ac-count of the enemy as you did last week, and to establish the cause of sound Conservative Christianity on a permanent basis. The chances, indeed, are not as good as they were with you, owing to the more fanatical character of the population, and the greater facility which the outlying members have of resorting to our metropolis, than to yours. Still, we are not without hope that, by pursuing the same skillful system of tactics which was crowned with that great victory, we may partake of your glorious tri-umph. We shall admit our members by ticket, also, and if we are properly careful to provide all high conservative men with their tickets in proper season, and let the malignants get theirs if they can, I think it very likely the thing can be managed. You may rest assured that no pains will be spared to mainta our fraternal relations with the slaveholding Christisns. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the floor, I shall put the whole matter on the highest grounds, by showing that the text, so persistently abused by the malignants, "remember those is bonds as bound with them," simply inculcates the Scriptural duty of Northern Christians to yield the same obedience to their Southern masters that is enjoined on the black slaves. Should I not happen to catch the eye of the Chairman, I shall reduce this my exegesis into the form of a tract, which I am well assured will not be a "Rejected" one of the Publishing Committee. I shall account myself highly favored if I should thus prove the humble instrument of mending this breach in the walls of our Zion, and of bringing the entire Church to sit down together, with sincere and united minds, unsweet influences of the Southern Cross.

By the way, I discovered after I had dispatched my letter to you what manner of Christian the Rev. Elbert S. Porter is. It seems he belongs to a religious connection known as the Reform Dutch: and truth compels me to say that if his luenhrations about me are characteristic of the moral qualities of the Dutch that make up his communion t is high time that they were reformed. It is sure-y a most painful revelation as to the spiritual destitution which prevails in your waste places, that a man laboring under the infirmities of this brothe should at once be a Reverend minister and the editor of a religious organ-for such I apprehend the instrument he grinds to be. Just think of it! If Dutchman after he is reformed tells such schoppers, what must be have done before his reformation? Ferdinand Mendez Pinto must indeed have been but a type of him. And while speaking of my last letter to you, I must notice some girds that have been made at me for an apparent error in one of my statements. In mentioning the names of the judges who passed upon Mr. Whippie's tract, I gave that of the Glasgow divine as Dr. Thompson, whereas seems it should have been Dr. Bro that to a superficial observer it might appear from his as if I were liable to error even as other men, centrary to the general belief on that subject. But

I appeal to every enlightened and unprejudiced mind capable of looking beneath the obvious surface of things, whether there be any real, radical differenthings, whether there or my real, ranks difference, either general or specific, between the names of Brown and Thompson? I submit that they we identical, interchangeable terms, and the one can be identical, interchangeable terms, and the one can be identical, interchangeable terms, and the one can be identical. identical, interchangeable terms, and the one can be substituted for the other, at pleasure, just as made as if they were Jones and Smith. I humbly to ceive, then, that by merely transposing the top-sides of this equation I have by no means friends that reputation for absolute infallibility of judgment which is so generally conceded to me by all persons competent to form an opinion on the subject.

competent to form an opinion on the subject.

Your Own Correspondent has told you of the general satisfaction which the nomination of Commissioner Loring to the vacant seat on the Boad of the Court of Claims has given to this communa. His own friends and the truly conservative means all parties are of course delighted at this nation rebuke of our fanaticism. The fanatics, on the other hand, who had chased down their prey after hunt of four years, express their entire contents with the arrangement. They declare that their dacarded serving man, whom they have just kicked out the back door, is exactly the man to be invited in the back door, is exactly the man to be invited in Uncle Sam's parlor. They did not want the por creature to starve. They were not willing that is should eat bread taken from the table of the wildow and orphans of Massachusetts; but they do no grudge him in the least as many crumbs as be can pick up that fall from the Federal table. The caldissentients from this almost unanimous graffet-tion are, as your Own intimated, those of the Den-ocratic Household of Faith who thought so fit ocratic Household of Faith who thought so fit a thing should not have been given away out of the immediate family, and I must confess to a stray degree of sympathy with them under this affec-tion. Not that I would not have Judge Loring handsomely recompensed for his sufferings in the cause of his country. But I should have been let-ter pleased had Mr. Buchanan used his good officer to reconcile the friendly difference between Calfor reconcile the friendly difference between Cd. Greene of The Post and the Commissioner, and is induce the latter to forego the scruples of delicary which deterred him from accepting the place of Naval Officer, which, at my liberal and handsom suggestion, the former was eager to resign in his factor. suggestion, the former was eager to resign in ha a. vor. This I told Mr. Buchanan, between ourseher, when he consulted me on the subject, arging at the same time the superior claims of Mr. Benjamin P. Hallett to the post at Washington. I watched that critical period of our history with some nicety, at I have no hesitation in affirming that the presention of the Glorious Union in all its integrity, is that hour of peril, was due to Mr. Hallett men than to any other man. Even Commissioner Lorse that hour of peril, was due to Mr. Hallett menthan to any other man. Even Commissioner Long would not have been sufficient to stay the treasonous malice of Tony Burns from smashing it into a thousand flinders had not his hands been upheld by the wise prudence of the District-Attorney. Mr. Hallett is a very ill-used man, deserving very different treatment from that which he has received. You will bear me witness that I have been instant a season and out of season, in vindicating his claims to public gratitude, and in rebuking the scarry handling he has met with, and from hands that should have overflowed with good things for him.

I arrived at home yesterday, after a week's se-journ in your city. I had intended giving you some of the results of my inquiries as to the effects of the Revival there at some length. But the men pressing urgency of the topics treated of in this le ter has put my purpose on one side for the present if not for good. All that I can say is, that I enjoyed sweet communion with many saints there, and had more than one season of great refreshment in their society, which shall ever be held in grateful reme

THE CHINAMAN YEK AND HIS VOYAGE TO CALCUTTA.

Correspondence of The London Times.

bighest Mandarin.

CALCUTTA RIVER, March 17, 1998. In his personal appearance Yek is a very stout sel rather tall man, about five feet eleven, with the loss thin Chirese mustache and beard, a remarkably s ceding forehead, a skull in which what the phressk gists call "veneration" is much developed; scertain degree of rotundity behind the ear, and a moderate development of the back head. Shorn nearly to the crown, and very thinly covered with hair is that put where the Chinese mostly cultivate their hair, our Mas darin offers every facility for craniclogical examination His tail is very paltry, very short and very thic. Its smallest porker in China has a better tail tase is

His face is heavy. There is more chia than you usually see in a Chinaman—more jowl and jaw, addedutive of will and obstinacy. The nose is long and fit, the nostrils forming one side of a very obtuse and Seen in profile, the nose is very remarkable and we ugly; in the front face this, the most simial expression of the man's countenance, is mitigated. The epthat round, slit Mongolian eye—is the most express feature of the man who is sitting opposite to me, we looking rather suspiciously at me as I am now write In his ordinary mood there is only a look of show ness and quick cunning in this, the only mobile feature of his face: but I have seen him in the turning ments of his life, when those eyeballs glared with terror and with fury. He has a large protruding most, thick lips, and very black teeth, for, as he remark, "it never has been the custom of his family to use a toothbrush." It is, however, a very common custom in some Chinese families, as any one may see who walk at he streets of Canton and notices the Cooled and small traders at their ablutions.

No habit of looking at Yek deadens the feelings repulsion which the expression of his huge face is spires. The English public are by this time families with his features, chiefly through a profile abstone by Maj. Crealock at the moment whea he was brough in a prisener. The original sketch is the most strike in a prisener.

with his features, chiefly through a profile sketche by Maj. Crealock at the moniteat whea he was brough in a prisener. The original sketch is the most strike likeness I ever saw.

There is strong will, there is dogmatic perseverant there is immovable, inert resistance, but there is a active courage in that face, nor in that heart. Was Capt. Key seized him his vast carcase shock with ror, and he completely lost all presence of mind. Pehaps this is not to be much wondered at. Fifty his jackete, with drawn swords and revolvers, with drawn awords and cheering at the moment was come. But a man who had sent so may thousands to their great account might be expected to meet his own fate with dignity. Yek was not easily to this. He shook, he made gestures of submissance denied his identity, he would have fallen had not capt. Key held him up. In the presence of the him is his fright was ill-conceased by an assumption impudence. When Capt. Hall took him on boat the Indixible he trambled violently as he went up its idder, and when on board he eagerly inquired whether he was to be put to death. As soon as he had severatived of his absolute security.

At first he treated Mr. Alabaster, the interpreters of the first he treated Mr. Alabaster, the interpreters of the interpreters of the interpreters of the interpreters.

he seemed quite contented. As he had previously considered his death certain, so he now became the vinced of his absolute security.

At first he treated Mr. Alabaster, the interpreter of pointed to attend him, with infinite rudences and contempt. He was magnificent and theatrical in his sewer to Lord Eigin's message communicating to his that he was to go to Calcutta. He refused a low versation, telling Mr. Alabaster that he knew he was a pp put over him to report all he might say. Malabaster, of course, replied that he was not any but a public servant; and that Yek, himself a gracificer, must know that it was his duty to report to be superiors. In one of the earliest interviews I he with him I was careful to make him understand it functiors which I was discharging. Mr. Alabasters hibited to him a copy of The Times, at the whereof he seemed greatly astonished. I told his that the learned men of the western world were must perplexed upon questions of Chinese Government philosophy, and that I should consider myself for nate if he thought fit through me to inform them upst these subjects. At this time his reply was usual either a grunt or a grin; he answered my appeal with a grunt.

This uncommostable state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the state of auspicion cave was the second of the second of auspicion cave was the second of the second of auspicion cave was the second of the second of auspicion cave was the second of the second of the second of auspicion cave was the second of the second

a grunt.

This uncomfortable state of suspicion gave way to der the judicious treatment of the high authorities. When he found that Lord Elgin took no notice of his factories in the state of the state unless to send curt messages inquiring after he sonal comfort—when he saw that, while treating with all respect and doing all he could for his co-with all respect and doing all he could for his co-venience, Capt. Brooker paid no attention to when he sat, or what he wore, or now he demeaned himsel-when he discovered that no one wished to make his sign any treaty, or to question him upon topics which he declined to enter upon, he gradually related, think that before we left Hong Kong he had reco-sized his true position, and had convinced himselfustized his true position, and had convinced hunself the the treatment he received was only the respect so-coided to a prisoner of high rank, whose pares for coulded to a prisoner of high rank, where powerful good or for evil had passed away. He gave up paying the high Mandarin, conversed with afability up on indifferent subjects, preferred a request for a dark rate n of six pounds of fresh park, presented a paid of his stock of cranges to the Ward-room week, and